1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	CENTER FOR DISABILITY ACCESS Amanda Seabock, Esq., SBN 289900 Prathima Price, Esq., SBN 321378 Dennis Price, Esq., SBN 279082 Mail: 8033 Linda Vista Road, Suite 2005 San Diego, CA 92111 (858) 375-7385; (888) 422-5191 fax amandas@potterhandy.com Attorneys for Plaintiff UNITED STATES DIA NORTHERN DISTRICE	DISTRICT COURT	
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10	Scott Johnson	Case No.	
11	Plaintiff,	Complaint For Damages And	
12	V.	Complaint For Damages And Injunctive Relief For Violations Of: Americans With Disabilities	
13	KPA, Inc., a California Corporation	Act; Unruh Civil Rights Act	
14	Defendant.		
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17	Plaintiff Scott Johnson compla	ins of KPA, Inc., a California	
18	Corporation; and alleges as follows:		
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21	PARTIES:		
22	1. Plaintiff is a California resident w	ith physical disabilities. Plaintiff is a	
23	level C-5 quadriplegic. He cannot wal	k and also has significant manual	
24	dexterity impairments. He uses a wheeld	chair for mobility and has a specially	
25	equipped van.		
26	2. Defendant KPA, Inc. owned the real property located at or about 510 E		
	Santa Clara St, San Jose, California, between January 2019 and July 2020.		
27	3. Defendant KPA, Inc. owns the rea	l property located at or about 510 E	
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Santa Clara St, San Jose, California, currently.

- 4. Defendant KPA, Inc. owned Arco located at or about 510 E Santa Clara St, San Jose, California, between January 2019 and July 2020.
- 5. Defendant KPA, Inc. owns Arco ("Gas Station") located at or about 510 E Santa Clara St, San Jose, California, currently.
- 6. Plaintiff does not know the true names of Defendants, their business capacities, their ownership connection to the property and business, or their relative responsibilities in causing the access violations herein complained of, and alleges a joint venture and common enterprise by all such Defendants. Plaintiff is informed and believes that each of the Defendants herein is responsible in some capacity for the events herein alleged, or is a necessary party for obtaining appropriate relief. Plaintiff will seek leave to amend when the true names, capacities, connections, and responsibilities of the Defendants are ascertained.

JURISDICTION & VENUE:

- 7. The Court has subject matter jurisdiction over the action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and § 1343(a)(3) & (a)(4) for violations of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. § 12101, et seq.
- 8. Pursuant to supplemental jurisdiction, an attendant and related cause of action, arising from the same nucleus of operative facts and arising out of the same transactions, is also brought under California's Unruh Civil Rights Act, which act expressly incorporates the Americans with Disabilities Act.
- 9. Venue is proper in this court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and is founded on the fact that the real property which is the subject of this action is located in this district and that Plaintiff's cause of action arose in this district.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS:

- 10. Plaintiff went to the Gas Station in January 2019, April 2019 and July 2020 with the intention to avail himself of its goods or services motivated in part to determine if the defendants comply with the disability access laws.
- 11. The Gas Station is a facility open to the public, a place of public accommodation, and a business establishment.
- 12. Unfortunately, on the dates of the plaintiff's visits, the defendants failed to provide wheelchair accessible sales counters in conformance with the ADA Standards as it relates to wheelchair users like the plaintiff.
- 13. The Gas Station provides sales counters to its customers but fails to provide wheelchair accessible sales counters.
- 14. A problem that plaintiff encountered was that the sales counter at the Gas Station store was too high and there was no lowered portion of the sales counter suitable for wheelchair users.
- 15. Plaintiff believes that there are other features of the sales counters that likely fail to comply with the ADA Standards and seeks to have fully compliant sales counters available for wheelchair users.
- 16. On information and belief the defendants currently fail to provide wheelchair accessible sales counters.
- 17. Additionally, on the dates of the plaintiff's visits, the defendants failed to provide wheelchair accessible door hardware in conformance with the ADA Standards as it relates to wheelchair users like the plaintiff.
- 18. The Gas Station provides door hardware to its customers but fails to provide wheelchair accessible door hardware.
- 19. The problem that plaintiff encountered is that the Gas Station store had pull bar and panel style handles that required tight grasping to operate.
- 20. Plaintiff believes that there are other features of the door hardware that likely fail to comply with the ADA Standards and seeks to have fully compliant door hardware available for wheelchair users.

- 21. On information and belief the defendants currently fail to provide wheelchair accessible door hardware.
- 22. Moreover, on the dates of the plaintiff's visits, the defendants failed to provide wheelchair accessible paths of travel in conformance with the ADA Standards as it relates to wheelchair users like the plaintiff.
- 23. The Gas Station provides paths of travel to its customers but fails to provide wheelchair accessible paths of travel.
- 24. A few problems that plaintiff encountered is that the entrance consisted of a front approach to the push side of a swinging door. The door had a closer and latch but the required 12 inches of clearance to the strike side of the door did not exist. Moreover, paths of travel inside the Gas Station store were too narrow.
- 25. Plaintiff believes that there are other features of the paths of travel that likely fail to comply with the ADA Standards and seeks to have fully compliant paths of travel available for wheelchair users.
- 26. On information and belief the defendants currently fail to provide wheelchair accessible paths of travel.
- 27. These barriers relate to and impact the plaintiff's disability. Plaintiff personally encountered these barriers.
- 28. As a wheelchair user, the plaintiff benefits from and is entitled to use wheelchair accessible facilities. By failing to provide accessible facilities, the defendants denied the plaintiff full and equal access.
- 29. The failure to provide accessible facilities created difficulty and discomfort for the Plaintiff.
- 30. Even though the plaintiff did not confront the following barriers, the path of travel leading to the restroom is too narrow. The restroom door hardware has a traditional round knob handle. The restroom doorway clear passage width is too narrow. Additionally, the restroom mirror, disposable

paper towel dispenser and coat hook are too high. There are no toilet grab bars and the height of the toilet, when measured to the top of the toilet seat, is 15 inches. Moreover, the plumbing the underneath the sink is not wrapped to protect against burning contact. Plaintiff seeks to have these barriers removed as they relate to and impact his disability.

- 31. The defendants have failed to maintain in working and useable conditions those features required to provide ready access to persons with disabilities.
- 32. The barriers identified above are easily removed without much difficulty or expense. They are the types of barriers identified by the Department of Justice as presumably readily achievable to remove and, in fact, these barriers are readily achievable to remove. Moreover, there are numerous alternative accommodations that could be made to provide a greater level of access if complete removal were not achievable.
- 33. Plaintiff will return to the Gas Station to avail himself of its goods or services and to determine compliance with the disability access laws once it is represented to him that the Gas Station and its facilities are accessible. Plaintiff is currently deterred from doing so because of his knowledge of the existing barriers and his uncertainty about the existence of yet other barriers on the site. If the barriers are not removed, the plaintiff will face unlawful and discriminatory barriers again.
- 34. Given the obvious and blatant nature of the barriers and violations alleged herein, the plaintiff alleges, on information and belief, that there are other violations and barriers on the site that relate to his disability. Plaintiff will amend the complaint, to provide proper notice regarding the scope of this lawsuit, once he conducts a site inspection. However, please be on notice that the plaintiff seeks to have all barriers related to his disability remedied. See *Doran v. 7-11*, 524 F.3d 1034 (9th Cir. 2008) (holding that once a plaintiff

encounters one barrier at a site, he can sue to have all barriers that relate to his disability removed regardless of whether he personally encountered them).

- I. FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION: VIOLATION OF THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1990 (On behalf of Plaintiff and against all Defendants.) (42 U.S.C. section 12101, et seq.)
- 35. Plaintiff re-pleads and incorporates by reference, as if fully set forth again herein, the allegations contained in all prior paragraphs of this complaint.

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36. Under the ADA, it is an act of discrimination to fail to ensure that the privileges, advantages, accommodations, facilities, goods and services of any place of public accommodation is offered on a full and equal basis by anyone who owns, leases, or operates a place of public accommodation. See 42 U.S.C. § 12182(a). Discrimination is defined, inter alia, as follows:

a. A failure to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford facilities, privileges, goods, services, advantages, accommodations to individuals with disabilities, unless the accommodation would work a fundamental alteration of those services and facilities. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(ii).

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b. A failure to remove architectural barriers where such removal is readily achievable. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(iv). Barriers are defined by reference to the ADA Standards.

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c. A failure to make alterations in such a manner that, to the maximum extent feasible, the altered portions of the facility are readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities, including individuals who use wheelchairs or to ensure that, to the maximum extent feasible, the path of travel to the altered area and

1	the bathrooms, telephones, and drinking fountains serving the	
2	altered area, are readily accessible to and usable by individuals	
3	with disabilities. 42 U.S.C. § 12183(a)(2).	
4	37. When a business provides facilities such as sales or transaction counters,	
5	it must provide accessible sales or transaction counters.	
6	38. Here, accessible sales or transaction counters have not been provided in	
7	conformance with the ADA Standards.	
8	39. When a business provides facilities such as door hardware, it must	
9	provide accessible door hardware.	
10	40. Here, accessible door hardware has not been provided in conformance	
11	with the ADA Standards.	
12	41. When a business provides paths of travel, it must provide accessible	
13	paths of travel.	
14	42. Here, accessible paths of travel have not been provided in conformance	
15	with the ADA Standards.	
16	43. When a business provides facilities such as restrooms, it must provide	
17	accessible restrooms.	
18	44. Here, accessible restrooms have not been provided in conformance with	
19	the ADA Standards.	
20	45. The Safe Harbor provisions of the 2010 Standards are not applicable	
21	here because the conditions challenged in this lawsuit do not comply with the	
22	1991 Standards.	
23	46. A public accommodation must maintain in operable working condition	
24	those features of its facilities and equipment that are required to be readily	
25	accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities. 28 C.F.R. § 36.211(a).	
26	47. Here, the failure to ensure that the accessible facilities were available	
27	and ready to be used by the plaintiff is a violation of the law.	
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II. SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION: VIOLATION OF THE UNRUH CIVIL RIGHTS ACT (On behalf of Plaintiff and against all Defendants.) (Cal. Civ. Code § 51-53.)

- 48. Plaintiff repleads and incorporates by reference, as if fully set forth again herein, the allegations contained in all prior paragraphs of this complaint. The Unruh Civil Rights Act ("Unruh Act") guarantees, inter alia, that persons with disabilities are entitled to full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges, or services in all business establishment of every kind whatsoever within the jurisdiction of the State of California. Cal. Civ. Code §51(b).
- 49. The Unruh Act provides that a violation of the ADA is a violation of the Unruh Act. Cal. Civ. Code, § 51(f).
- 50. Defendants' acts and omissions, as herein alleged, have violated the Unruh Act by, inter alia, denying, or aiding, or inciting the denial of, Plaintiff's rights to full and equal use of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges, or services offered.
- 51. Because the violation of the Unruh Civil Rights Act resulted in difficulty, discomfort or embarrassment for the plaintiff, the defendants are also each responsible for statutory damages, i.e., a civil penalty. (Civ. Code § 55.56(a)-(c).)
- 52. Although the plaintiff encountered frustration and difficulty by facing discriminatory barriers, even manifesting itself with minor and fleeting physical symptoms, the plaintiff does not value this very modest physical personal injury greater than the amount of the statutory damages.

PRAYER:

Wherefore, Plaintiff prays that this Court award damages and provide relief as follows:

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- 1. For injunctive relief, compelling Defendants to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act and the Unruh Civil Rights Act. Note: the plaintiff is not invoking section 55 of the California Civil Code and is not seeking injunctive relief under the Disabled Persons Act at all.
- 2. Damages under the Unruh Civil Rights Act, which provides for actual damages and a statutory minimum of \$4,000 for each offense.
- 3. Reasonable attorney fees, litigation expenses and costs of suit, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12205; and Cal. Civ. Code §§ 52.

Dated: November 12, 2020 CENTER FOR DISABILITY ACCESS

Ву:

Amanda Seabock, Esq. Attorney for plaintiff